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MACHINE TRANSLATION SYSTEM, METHOD AND PROGRAM

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a machine translation system, method and program in which a text in a first language is translated into a text in a second language using at least one dictionary. More particularly, the invention relates to a machine translation system, method and program which can appropriately manage a situation where a word not registered in the at least one dictionary is contained in the text in the first language.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 English-to-Japanese translation software entitled "Internet King of Translation" sold in Japan by the assignee of the instant application includes, in addition to a system (basic) dictionary, six dictionaries classified by the fields of "Sports", "Arts", "Politics", "Business", "Entertainment" and "Internet", as well as a user dictionary whose translation words may be edited, from time to time, by a user. This software translates English sentences into Japanese sentences by using the translation words in these dictionaries.

15 Several machine translation systems have been known in which domain dictionaries are automatically switched or changed. For example, the machine translation system disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 6-60117 analyzes the sentence structure of an original text, checks whether or not translation words in each sentence exist in the respective domain dictionaries, increments translation word check counters corresponding respectively to
20 the dictionaries in which translation words have existed, and sets selection priority of the domain dictionaries depending on numeric count values of the translation word check counters. Also, in

the machine translation system disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 10-21222, a condition for translation processing is defined based on document identification information which is determined when a document in a first language is accessed. In one embodiment thereof, a particular domain or field is determined by using an Internet URL as the document identification information, and a domain dictionary corresponding thereto is selected.

In conventional machine translation systems, any word not registered in the dictionaries (hereinafter referred to as "unknown word") cannot be translated. Therefore, a user must consult, for example, a paper dictionary for an appropriate translation word or equivalent for the unknown word, which would result in inefficient and inconvenient translation word searching.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a primary object of the present invention to provide a machine translation system, method and program which permit a user to efficiently search for a translation word when a word exists that is not registered in at least one dictionary installed on the machine translation system.

It is another object of the invention to provide a machine translation system, method and program which can register a translation word in a dictionary when a translation word for an unknown word contained in an original text is found.

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, there is provided a machine translation system comprising a translated text creator for creating a translated text in which an original text in a first language is translated into the translated text in a second language while an unknown word not registered in at least one dictionary is left in the first language. A translated text display may be used for displaying the translated text created by the translated text creator. A link setter may be used for setting a link for the unknown word in the first language in the translated text displayed by the display for which an instruction is provided, such that a search for

the unknown word in the first language is conducted using the unknown word as a search word in a predetermined Internet search engine based on the first language.

In accordance with another embodiment of the invention, there is provided a machine translation method comprising creating a translated text in which an original text in a first language is translated into the translated text in a second language while an unknown word not registered in at least one dictionary is left in the first language, displaying the translated text and setting a link for the unknown word in the first language in the translated text being displayed for which an instruction is provided, such that a search for the unknown word in the first language is conducted using the unknown word as a search word in a predetermined Internet search engine based on the first language.

In accordance with yet another embodiment of the invention, there is provided a machine translation program usable by a computer to cause the computer to create a translated text in which an original text in a first language is translated into the translated text in a second language while an unknown word not registered in at least one dictionary is left in the first language, display the translated text and set a link for the unknown word in the first language in the translated text being displayed for which an instruction is provided, such that a search for the unknown word in the first language is conducted using the unknown word as a search word in a predetermined Internet search engine based on the first language.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a user utilizing a machine translation system according to one embodiment of the invention to translate an English language Web page found on the Internet.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of the Internet.

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing relationships between subject matter fields of domain dictionaries in an English-to-Japanese translation system and search fields of two search engines according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a diagram showing a window where an English language Web page is displayed according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a diagram showing a window displayed when a translation execution button is clicked in the window of FIG. 4 according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a diagram showing a window displayed when an unknown word is clicked in the window of FIG. 5 according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a diagram showing a window displayed when a URL is clicked in the window of FIG. 6 according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a diagram showing a window displayed when English-to-Japanese translation is instructed for English language text in the window of FIG. 7 according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a diagram showing a window displayed when a hypertext link is clicked in the window of FIG. 8 according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10 is a diagram showing a window and menu displayed when a right mouse click is performed in the window of FIG. 9 according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 11 is a diagram showing a window and word editor displayed when "START EDITING TRANSLATION WORD" is selected from the menu of FIG. 10 according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 12 is a diagram showing a window where a re-translation of the English language Web page of FIG. 4 is displayed according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 13 is a diagram showing a window where a translation of a different English language Web page is displayed according to one embodiment of the invention.

5 FIG. 14 is a high level system diagram illustrating a machine translation system according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 15 is a flow diagram illustrating a translation program according to one embodiment of the invention.

10 FIG. 16 is a flow diagram illustrating a translation word registration program according to one embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

For a better understanding of the present invention, together with other and further objects, advantages and capabilities thereof, reference is made to the following disclosure and appended claims in connection with the above described drawings.

15 The first and second languages usable herein may be, for example, English and Japanese, respectively, however the invention is not restricted to these. Typical Internet search engines in English are, for example, "Yahoo!" and "AltaVista". In setting a link for an unknown word in an original language representation to an Internet search engine, an anchor tag for executing a search by specifying the unknown word as a parameter to a search engine CGI is described, for example.
20 The unknown word may not only be a word but also a compound word. The source of the original text is not restricted to an Internet Web page. It may also be a file stored on a storage

device of a personal computer or an input from a character recognition device or a speech recognition device, for example.

When a user instructs that a search for an unknown word in an original language representation be performed by, for example, clicking a mouse, the search for the unknown word is carried out by an Internet search engine, and information about a translation word for the unknown word may be obtained. In this way, a user may efficiently find an appropriate translation word for an unknown word not found in dictionaries of the machine translation system without seeking out a translation word in a paper dictionary.

In conventional Internet search engines, searches classified by fields can be made in order to perform efficient searches. "Yahoo!", which is an English language Internet search engine, for example, has search fields of: "Sports", "Arts", "Government", "Business", "Entertainment", "Computers", "Internet", etc. as of February 2001. Also, "AltaVista", another English language Internet search engine has search fields of: "Sports", "Arts", "Culture", "Government", "Politics", "Work", "Money", "Entertainment", "Computing", etc. as of February 2001.

The method for detecting a field relevant to a subject matter of an original text may be not only the one disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 6-60117 or Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 10-21222 mentioned above, but also the technique of Japanese Patent Application No. 11-270212 filed by the same assignee as that of the instant application. According to the method of the latter application, any compound word used in the original text is sought out, it is determined in which domain dictionary the compound word is registered and the field of the domain dictionary in which the compound word is registered is set as the subject matter field of the original text. When the names of the fields of the domain dictionaries installed in a machine translation system do not agree with those of the search fields of the Internet search engine, the link for an unknown word in an original language representation is set to that search field of the Internet search engine which is closest to containing the field of the relevant domain dictionary.

A search by an Internet search engine for an unknown word is performed in a search field corresponding to a field relevant to a subject matter of the original text containing this unknown word, so that a more appropriate translation word may be efficiently found.

There are a number of Internet search engines at present. From time to time, a user knows information about which Internet search engine can efficiently find an appropriate translation word, and wishes to occasionally change the Internet search engine to which a link is set. Therefore, a user is permitted to change the Internet search engine for executing a search for an unknown word, through a search engine changer, with the result being that a user may efficiently find an appropriate translation word. Furthermore, it is advantageous that a user may specify an Internet search engine for a given subject matter field, for example, Internet search engine "X" for field A, and Internet search engine "Y" for field B.

There are also a number of Internet search engines at present, which may search by field, but search capabilities of these Internet search engines may vary depending upon search fields. It is accordingly advantageous to have, for each field, an Internet search engine with a high search capability search for an unknown word in this field. Thus, the efficiency of a translation may be improved by setting a link to an Internet search engine most suited to find a translation word in a particular field of an unknown word.

In the present invention, a user may efficiently register a translation word for an unknown word in a dictionary. In a translation after a registration, a word which was unknown before the registration is translated as a known word. After a translation word registration, a user may instruct re-translation of an original text to obtain a translated text containing a smaller number of unknown words.

In a machine translation system which selectively uses domain dictionaries depending on a subject matter field of an original text to enhance the quality of a translated text, a field relevant to a subject matter of the original text to be translated is detected to select an appropriate domain

dictionary (as described in, for example, in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 6-60117, Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 10-21222 or Japanese Patent Application No. 11-270212). Therefore, a field relevant to a subject matter of an original text containing an unknown word may be easily detected by checking which of the domain dictionaries is currently
5 being used by a machine translation system.

A dictionary in which a translation word for each unknown word is registered in association with a field relevant to a subject matter of an original text containing that unknown word, is prepared as a dictionary in which a user may edit translation words for unknown words and unknown compound words. This user editable dictionary may be either a plurality of user
10 dictionaries prepared for respective fields, or a single dictionary in which unknown words and translation words are registered along with information for associating an original or translation words with respective fields.

Since an appropriate translation word for a given word may vary depending on a field of the word, translation words for unknown words are registered by field, so that translation quality may be enhanced relative to registering translation words in a dictionary without specifying a field.
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When a language is the native language of a user, it may be more efficient to read a Web page displayed by the unknown word related Web page display in this native language, rather than trying to read the Web page in another language with which the user is not familiar.

20 Further definition of the present invention will now be provided with respect to the drawings.

FIG. 1 is a diagram showing a user 15 utilizing a machine translation system to translate an English language Web page found on the Internet. Personal computer (hereinafter referred to as "PC") 10 includes display 12, keyboard 13 and mouse 14 which are connected to computer

system unit 11. English-to-Japanese translation software, for example "Internet King of Translation" sold in Japan by the assignee of the instant application, is installed on computer system unit 11, along with Web browser software. While viewing the display 12, user 15 provides instruction to PC 10 through the operation of keyboard 13 and mouse 14. The preferred
5 embodiments of the invention will be described hereinafter assuming that user 15 speaks Japanese as a native language.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of the Internet 20. PC 10 is connected to Internet 20 through a modem (not shown) or the like. Various servers including search engine servers 21, 22 are connected to Internet 20.

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing relationships between subject matter fields of domain dictionaries in an English-to-Japanese translation system entitled "Internet King of Translation" (hereinafter referred to as "English-to-Japanese translation system concerned") and search fields of two search engines. As shown in the left-hand column in FIG. 3, the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned includes English-to-Japanese dictionaries for the subject matter fields of "Supootsu (Sports)", "Aato (Arts)", "Seiji (Politics)", "Bijinesu (Business)", "Entaateimento (Entertainment)" and "Intaanetto (Internet)". The search fields of two English language search engines are shown in the middle and right-hand columns in FIG. 3. Although the search fields of these search engines are independently set, it is possible for the search fields to correspond to subject matter fields of the domain dictionaries in the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned. The search fields that correspond to subject matter fields of the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned are shown in the same rows in FIG. 3. The subject matter fields that correspond to the search fields in FIG. 3 are as follows: "Supootsu" of the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned corresponds to the search field "Sports" of both Search Engine 1 and Search Engine 2, "Aato" corresponds to "Arts" of Search Engine 1 and "Arts + Culture" of Search Engine 2, "Seiji" corresponds to "Government" and
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"Library/Governments & Politics", "Bijinesu" corresponds to "Business" and "Work + Money", "Entaateimento" corresponds to "Entertainment" of both Search Engines and "Intaanetto Ippan" corresponds to "Computers + Internet" and "Computing".

FIG. 4 is a diagram showing a window where an English language Web page is displayed on display 12. The user 15 can instruct translation of the English language text by clicking, with mouse 14, translation execution button 27 at the upper right part of the window. The English language text in FIG. 4 is translated by the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned, and a window shown in FIG. 5 is displayed on display 12, as a foreground window relative to the window of FIG. 4, in which translated Japanese language text, produced by the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned, is shown. In the translated text displayed in the window of FIG. 5, hypertext links are underlined to alert user 15 to the presence thereof.

In order to enhance the quality of translation, the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned translates the original English language text such that a field relevant to a subject matter of the original text (shown in the left-hand column in FIG. 3) is detected in accordance with a predetermined algorithm, and that a domain dictionary corresponding to the detected field is used prior to a system (basic) dictionary in which general translation words, grammatical rules and examples of uses are registered. The English-to-Japanese translation system concerned provides a system dictionary 48a, domain dictionaries 48b and a user dictionary 48c as will be explained below with reference to FIG. 14. The English-to-Japanese translation system concerned starts the translation of the original text with dictionary usage priority set in the order of user dictionary 48c, system dictionary 48a and domain dictionaries 48b, as no field has been specified at the start of the translation. A method for detecting a field relevant to a subject matter of a range of text to be translated in the original text is, for example, detecting compound words. "Hiro Itoh" in the original text in FIG. 4 is assumed to be a world-famous golf player. The English-to-Japanese translation system concerned detects "Hiro Itoh" as a compound word in the original English language text, searches the domain dictionaries to determine in which dictionary the compound word is registered and finds that the compound word is registered in the sports

domain dictionary. The English-to-Japanese translation system concerned, having determined that sports is the subject matter field of the original text, alters the usage priority of the domain dictionaries so as to use words registered in the sports domain dictionary prior to using words registered in the system dictionary, and translates the original English language text shown in FIG. 4 into a translated Japanese language text. In the translated Japanese language text shown in FIG. 5, it is assumed that unknown words 28a, 28b and 28c are not registered in the sports domain dictionary, or any of the other dictionaries, in the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned at the time of initial translation. Consequently, unknown words 28a, 28b and 28c are displayed in the window of FIG. 5 in the original English language representations without being translated. The user 15 knows, by seeing the original language representations in the window of FIG. 5, that the unknown words 28a, 28b and 28c are not registered in the dictionaries of the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned. However, a hypertext link is set for each of the unknown words 28a, 28b and 28c. In these links, a search field of a predetermined Internet search engine is associated with the field of the domain dictionary used for translating the original text, for example, in accordance with the table shown in FIG. 3. The unknown words in the translated text are underlined to indicate that a link has been set for each of the unknown words, alerting user 15 to the presence of these links. As explained above, an anchor tag for executing a search by specifying the unknown word as a parameter to a search engine CGI is defined for the respective links of the unknown words. For example, for unknown word 28b, "Tomo Miyahira", the respective link is set to the following anchor tag:

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<A href="http://search.①①①.com/bin/search?p=%22Tomo%20Miyahira%22&r=Sports">Tomo Miyahira</A>
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The Internet search engine in a link for an unknown word may be specified to be, for example, Search Engine 1 or Search Engine 2 shown in FIG. 3, and may not be changed once a link is set, irrespective of the search field; however a different search engine may be specified for each search field when a link is initially set. In the translated text displayed in the window of FIG. 5, three unknown words are present, and user 15 may click the unknown words in the

original language representation in any order desired. When an unknown word is clicked, a search is conducted using the unknown word as a search word in the search field of the Internet search engine to which the unknown word is linked, and a search result list is displayed.

Assuming that user 15 has clicked unknown word 28b, "Tomo Miyahira", in the window of FIG. 5, a search result list window shown in FIG. 6 is displayed as a foreground window on display 12 (FIG. 1). Uniform Resource Locators (hereinafter referred to as "URLs") of a plurality of Web pages relevant to the search word are listed and displayed in descending order of relevancy. The search result list is displayed in the window of FIG. 6. The user 15 may click any of the URLs in the window of FIG. 6; however for illustrative purposes it is assumed that the top ranked URL (URL number 1) has been clicked. Accordingly, a Web page accessed by this URL is displayed as a foreground window on display 12, and is shown in FIG. 7. The Web page shown in FIG. 7 provides an explanation about "Tomo Miyahira" in English. The resulting text is displayed in the window of FIG. 7.

In each of the windows shown in FIG. 4 through FIG. 7, translation execution button 27 is shown in the icon bar area of the window. English language text displayed in a window is translated into a Japanese language text when user 15 instructs translation by the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned by clicking translation execution button 27. When user 15 clicks translation execution button 27, the English language text displayed in the window of FIG. 7 is translated and a window of resulting translated Japanese language text shown in FIG. 8 is displayed as a foreground window on display 12. Since "Tomo Miyahira" is not registered in the sports domain dictionary in the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned, this unknown word remains in the original language representation in the Japanese language text in the window of FIG. 8. The user 15 knows, from the Japanese language text in the window of FIG. 8, that "Tomo Miyahira" is the name of a Japanese person, and that a URL for this name exists. The URL in the translated text is underlined to alert user 15 that the URL is a hyperlinked URL 30. When user 15 clicks the hyperlinked URL 30, a Web page shown in FIG. 9 is displayed as a foreground window on display 12. The Web page displayed in the window of FIG. 9 is a Japanese language Web page and is accessed by clicking URL 30 shown in FIG. 8.

The user 15 knows, from the Web page displayed in the window of FIG. 9, that "Tomo Miyahira" is a person named "Miyahira Tomohiro" in the Japanese language, and determines that the translation word for "Tomo Miyahira" is "Miyahira Tomohiro". The user 15 then selects the character string "Miyahira Tomohiro" in the window of FIG. 9 and clicks the right button of mouse 14 (FIG. 1). This right click causes a pop-up menu 32 to be displayed as shown in FIG. 10. In pop-up menu 32, it is possible to select one of the following menu items: "Start editing translation word", "Cut", "Copy", "Paste", "Select All" and "Print". In this context, however, "Cut" and "Paste" cannot be selected as the operations specified by these menu items cannot currently be performed in the window of FIG. 9. The menu items which cannot be selected are grayed out in the actual pop-up menu 32, and are shown in italics for the sake of clarity in FIG. 10. The user 15 selects "Start editing translation word" in pop-up menu 32 of FIG. 10. The pop-up menu 32 then disappears, and a translation word editing box 33, which allows efficient translation word editing, is displayed as shown in FIG. 11.

In the translation word editing box 33 shown in FIG. 11, a category dictionary name input field 34, an original word input field 35 and a translation word input field 36 are provided as editing box components, and an OK button 37a and a cancel button 37b are provided as instruction components. Since the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned began using the sports domain dictionary when the translated text shown in FIG. 5 was created, the sports dictionary is automatically placed in category dictionary name input field 34. Since user 15 had selected the word "Tomo Miyahira" in the window of FIG. 5, this word is automatically placed in original word input field 35. Also, the character string "Miyahira Tomohiro" is automatically placed in translation word input field 36 as user 15 selected this character string in the window of FIG. 9. The italic type of the characters in category dictionary name input field 34, original word input field 35 and translation word input field 36 signifies that these characters have not been typed by user 15, but rather that these characters have been automatically placed there by the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned. These automatically placed characters are grayed out in the actual translation word editing box 33, and are shown in italic type for the sake of distinction in FIG. 11.

As will be explained below with reference to FIG. 14, the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned provides dictionaries 48 including a system (basic) dictionary 48a, domain dictionaries 48b and a user dictionary 48c. The contents of system dictionary 48a and domain dictionaries 48b may not be altered by user 15. Only the contents of user dictionary 48c may be edited by user 15. It should be noted that, even though "sports dictionary" has been placed in category dictionary name input field 34, the translation word placed in translation word input field 36 will be registered in user dictionary 48c, not in the sports dictionary included in domain dictionaries 48b. User dictionary 48c may be used for registering words not found in other dictionaries and corresponding translation words as well as information about a relationship or association between a translation word and a corresponding subject matter field.

User 15 may perform editing in translation word editing box 33, and when finished, user 15 left-clicks OK button 37a, and the contents of translation word editing box 33 are registered in user dictionary 48c. Once these contents have been registered, the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned re-translates either the original English language text displayed in the window of FIG. 4, or only unknown word 28b, "Tomo Miyahira", in the window of FIG. 5, closes the window of FIG. 6 and a window of resulting re-translated Japanese language text shown in FIG. 12 is displayed as a foreground window on display 12. Translation word registration for "Tomo Miyahira" causes unknown word 28b in the translated text displayed in the window of FIG. 5 to be replaced in the re-translated text displayed in the window of FIG. 12 by known word 38, "Miyahira Tomohiro". The user 15 also searches for appropriate translation words for unknown words 28a and 28c displayed in the window of FIG. 5, registers these translation words in user dictionary 48c using a similar process to that described above for unknown word 28b and instructs re-translation to successively reduce the quantity of unknown words.

FIG. 13 shows a window of translated Japanese language text when user 15 has instructed the English-to-Japanese translation system concerned to translate a different English language Web page than that which is shown in FIG. 4. The English-to-Japanese translation system

concerned has detected the field of business as being relevant to the subject matter of the text of this Web page, which is different than the field of sports. "Tomo Miyahira" is unknown with respect to the field of business in user dictionary 48c, and is therefore displayed as unknown word 39 in the window of FIG. 13. In a manner similar to the process described above for unknown word 28b, user 15 clicks unknown word 39 to conduct a search by field for an appropriate translation word for "Tomo Miyahira", and registers the translation word for "Tomo Miyahira" in user dictionary 48c in association with the field of business. In the field of business, a person named "Tomo Miyahira" may be "Miyahira Tomokazu" rather than "Miyahira Tomohiro" as in the field of sports.

FIG. 14, as stated above, is a high level system diagram illustrating a machine translation system 40. Translation instructor 41 issues an instruction for translation from English to Japanese to translated text creator 45 in response to an instruction from user 15 or automatically in a predetermined manner. Original text input system 42 may be any system for inputting an original English language text into translated text creator 45, such as keyboard 13, a character recognition device or a speech recognition device as well as a Web page. The translated text creator 45 translates an original text in a first language, in one example English, into a translated text in a second language, in one example Japanese, or in other words, creates a translated text by using field detector 46 and dictionaries 48. The dictionaries 48 comprise a system dictionary 48a, a plurality of domain dictionaries 48b and at least one user dictionary 48c. The system dictionary 48a and domain dictionaries 48b cannot be altered, for example by rewriting and/or supplementing, by user 15; however user dictionary 48c may be edited by user 15. The registered contents of system dictionary 48a, domain dictionaries 48b and user dictionary 48c comprise translation words, grammatical rules, phrases and other information. Upon receiving a translation instruction from translation instructor 41, translated text creator 45 sends field detector 46 an original text from original text input system 42, instructs field detector 46 to detect a field relevant to a subject matter of the original text and receives the result of the detection. A subject matter field detected by field detector 46 corresponds to a field of one of the domain dictionaries 48b described below. Subsequently, translated text creator 45 selects one of domain

5 dictionaries 48b having a field that corresponds to the subject matter field detected by field
detector 46 for use in translation processing, and sets the usage priority level of the selected one
of domain dictionaries 48b, higher than that of system dictionary 48a. The usage priority of
dictionaries 48 which translated text creator 45 uses for translation processing is, from highest to
lowest priority: user dictionary 48c, the selected one of domain dictionaries 48b and system
dictionary 48a. Words, compound words, grammatical rules and phrases in the original text are
first collated with the dictionary having the highest priority level. If a corresponding item is
found in this dictionary, the item is used, but if no corresponding item is found, the dictionary
used for collation is switched to one of the next lower priority level. If a translation word for a
word or compound word in the original text is not found in user dictionary 48c, the selected one
of domain dictionaries 48b or system dictionary 48a, translated text creator 45 creates the
translated text without translating that word or compound word (hereinafter referred to as
"unknown word"). Translated text display 51 displays the translated text in Japanese created by
translated text creator 45, on display 12. In the displayed, translated text, the unknown word
which has not been translated by translated text creator 45 remains in an original language
representation. Link setter 52 receives information about the field of the selected one of domain
dictionaries 48b, or the subject matter field detected by field detector 46, from translated text
creator 45. Link setter 52 then sets a link for performing a search in a search field relating to a
selected Internet search engine and corresponding to a field relevant to a subject matter of the
unknown word in the translated text displayed by translated text display 51. The Internet search
engine to which the link is set may be specified without regard to the field relevant to a subject
matter of the unknown word. However, the link may also be set to a different Internet search
engine depending on the field relevant to a subject matter of the unknown word. Translation
word registrar 53 registers, in user dictionary 48c, the contents of translation word editing box 33
shown in FIG. 11 comprising contents of category dictionary name input field 34, original word
input field 35 and translation word input field 36, as well as a relationship between the
translation word and a field relevant to a subject matter thereof. After translation word registrar
53 has completed registering the translation word in user dictionary 48c, and user 15 again clicks
translation execution button 27 shown in the English language text window of FIG. 4, a window

of re-translated Japanese language text containing the newly registered translation word is displayed as a foreground window on display 12 as shown, for example, in the window of FIG. 12.

FIG. 15 is a flow diagram illustrating a translation program of the invention. At step S60, it is determined whether there is an instruction for translation from user 15. The program proceeds to step S61 if the decision is "YES", while the program is ended if "NO". At step S61, a field relevant to a subject matter of the original text to be translated is detected by field detector 46 (shown in FIG. 14). At step S62, domain dictionary changing is performed, if necessary, to select one of domain dictionaries 48b having a field which corresponds to the field detected at step S61. After this changing, the selected one of domain dictionaries 48b has a priority level for collation of the original text set higher than that of system dictionary 48a, and the priority level of dictionaries 48 becomes, from highest to lowest priority level: user dictionary 48c, the selected one of domain dictionaries 48b and system dictionary 48a. At step S63, the original text is translated using dictionaries 48 to create a translated text. At step S64, a link is set for an unknown word for which a translation word has not been found, if such an unknown word is contained in the original text. The link that is set points to a particular search field of a selected Internet search engine which corresponds to the field detected at step S61. At step S65, the translated text in which the link has been set for the unknown word is displayed on display 12.

FIG. 16 is a flow diagram illustrating a translation word registration program of the invention. At step S70, it is determined whether "START EDITING TRANSLATION WORD" has been selected in pop-up menu 32 shown in FIG. 10, that is, whether a request for registering a translation word has been issued. The program proceeds to step S71 if the decision is "YES", while it is ended if "NO". At step S71, the field of the selected one of domain dictionaries 48b is detected. This field corresponds to a field which is relevant to a subject matter of the original text last translated by machine translation system 40. At step S72, translation word editing box 33 (shown in FIG. 11) is displayed on display 12. The user 15 may perform editing for the unknown word in translation word editing box 33. At step S73, it is determined whether

translation word editing by user 15 has ended, that is, whether user 15 has clicked OK button 37a in translation word editing box 33. If the determination is "YES", the program proceeds to step S74. At step S74, the translation word is registered in user dictionary 48c in association with the field detected at step S71.

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